

Second District.—A special dispatch to the Raleigh State Journal says that Burgess is elected by seven votes (17) votes. The papers are compared daily at Greenville on the 19th. This is no doubt official.

The Districts.—Wm. N. H. Smith is elected in the first district, R. B. Higgins in the second, Dr. ——— in the third, L. C. Fuller in the fourth, Captain Joe Turner in the fifth, John A. Gilman in the sixth, Sam. Christian in the seventh, Dr. Ramsey in the eighth, Burgess Gaither in the ninth, General Logan in the tenth.

Mr. Smith in the first occupies an unexceptionable position and as a man of marked ability. He is the present incumbent. Mr. Higgins in the second is also a member of the present Congress, a gentleman of fine business habits and capacity, and an admirable working member. Dr. Fuller, in the third, is a notoriously dull, stubborn and unprincipled. He represents a minority of his district. Mr. Turner in the fourth district, is said by those who know him best to be a gentleman of highly respectable talents. We have his own assurance as to the position which he occupies, and so stated some weeks, or perhaps months, ago. Some people think that Captain Turner from the fifth district is a little bit cracked. At any rate he never falls in "getting up a circus" in any body so unfortunate as to have him for a member. In his way of talking he out-herods Herod, out-Davidson Davidson, and out-Holden Holden.

Mr. Gilman in the sixth district occupies a most unexceptionable position. He had been a member of the old Congress, and is a gentleman of political experience and ability. Among the "quakers of humors of elections" it must always remain a mystery how the people of any district came to elect Mr. Max. Christian over Mr. Ashe. The thing is so perfectly inexplicable, but it is so. They have made a queer choice. Dr. Burgess non despondendum. It will all come right some time, we hope. Doctor Ramsey is elected from the eighth district. The doctors are "going in"—there were three of them candidates for Congress in this State. Dr. Warren in the first, who was not elected, and Dr. Leach in the third and Dr. Ramsey in the eighth, who were. Doctor Ramsey's position we hardly know. He issued a rather queer card, and is claimed as a Moderate. In the ninth district Mr. Gaither is elected as the old member, and is as straight as a man as we know. General Logan, elected in the tenth district, is a gentleman whom we do not know. He is said to have been elected in the same manner as Doctor Leach, that is, by a division in the ranks of his opponents, their votes being split up upon several candidates.

Three members of the new Congress, to wit, Messrs. Burgess, Higgins and Gaither, are also members of the present Congress. The other seven are new members and all of them Mr. Gilman, Dr. Burgess, Mr. Turner, Mr. Ramsey, Mr. Gaither, Mr. Christian and Mr. Leach, new men, never having served in a congressional body before. We are unwilling to take a gloomy view of these elections. We are willing to cherish the hope, that when the pluck comes all the members elected will come up to the work. Unless compelled to do so, we will not permit ourselves to think otherwise. Still, we cannot conceal from ourselves that some of the new, so-called "Conservatives" elected, are men of limited talents, narrow views, small experience and feeble disposition. It is calculated, that no man is so valuable to the country or to the State as the man who is elected to the State which they in part represent. With some honorable exceptions the delegation must be characterized as weak—very weak.

Our attention has more than once been called to late to the fact of British Colonies being in the habit of living amongst and associating with slaves. Of this we have no personal knowledge, but are assured that it is so by members of the patrol who ought to know. These negroes, we presume, are from steamers wrecked or run ashore to avoid capture, probably most of them from Confederate steamers.

We can appreciate the difficulty of arranging for these people until they can be returned to the places whence they came, still it cannot be denied that their presence and conduct, if not their very existence, is a disgrace to the country and that it is not otherwise than demoralizing to the latter and injurious to the rights and interests of owners. The war, with its necessary incidents is sufficiently demoralizing without the introduction of any further elements of danger that can well be avoided.

We mean no lengthened reference to this matter, and intend to indulge in no further remarks or admonitions.—Our only motive in this publicly alluding to it is in the hope that a remedy may be found at the earliest moment.

Without taking much care about what we shall eat or what we shall drink, we like at times to keep up the traditions of good eating and drinking as remembrances of former days, and in some measure to keep ourselves in training for better times, so that if, in the future, we should be fortunate enough to strike a streak of luck, our "Dinner of the Interior" may not be anticipated, and our general health thereby placed in jeopardy.

This week by invitation, and in pursuance of this our wise and righteous resolution, we dined at the City Hotel with a party of gentlemen, and were pleased to find that our friends Summell & McDonald, assisted by their cook, a gentleman of French persuasion, could still set forth in spite of the hard times, an array of good things that might tempt the most fastidious and greedy, and induce far-reaching to follow the precepts of the great Balguy and his in a "Dinner of the Interior" by way of vinting himself for a siege.—"There is life in the old land yet," when you can get hold of it.

THURSDAY was observed in Charleston as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. Thanksgiving, that the advance of the enemy upon the city had been stayed, and prayer for a continuation of the same divine mercy that had been vouchsafed in the past.

AMERICAN CAPTURE.—We regret to learn (says the Columbia South Carolinian) that the steamer Fannie, of the U. S. Company, was captured at sea by the Rebels, and with a load of cotton. Soon our vessels will have to mount a few guns and fight their way.

We slip the shores from the Charleston Courier of Thursday. We had our usual proof, no longer ago than this morning, of the perfect safety of the Florida.

The News.—The news to-day by telegraph is conflicting, and it is difficult to say which statement is correct, as in the case of the Banks and Davis accounts, and in the case of the Texas and Northern accounts represent to have arrived at Rio Grande, while Southern accounts say that seven transports were wrecked near Matagorda, on the Texas coast. Both accounts may, perhaps, be true. A portion of the expedition may have been wrecked, and a portion may have arrived safe at its destination. Of the latter part there would appear to be very serious doubts, our communication with the Texas States is so precarious and our advices so apt to be unreliable.

It seems to be probable that LONGSTREET has recaptured Knoxville, thereby occasioning another hitch on the part of SHOWLOW, MATRAID and Company—a precious set of the enemy is becoming active in various directions around Charleston, and seems to be getting desperate about his prospects of reducing the works that defend the harbor and prevent the approach of his fleet in that direction; at least, so we would infer from his renewal of fire upon the city itself, as well as from the movements of his gun boats in the Stono and elsewhere.

The correspondent of the Richmond Water, Nov. 7th, 1863, gives a very interesting view of matters and things on the Tennessee. He says that BRAGG'S position at Chattanooga is maintained, while the operations of LONGSTREET in the Upper Valley have been successful in driving out the Union and recovering possession of East Tennessee. He says that BRAGG will be fully ready for any movement which the enemy in his front may attempt. The following is his concluding paragraph:—

Finally, I have to say that we have not lost one foot of ground valuable in the slightest degree. Lookout Valley could have been possessed at any time by the Rebels; and that is all we have given up. We never had a moment's surprise, to pluck the river, which the enemy and the purpose of this was to cover our sharpshooters in the event of an ever possible, shoot at the Union trains across the Tennessee. Lookout mountain is still in our possession, and our lines are unchanged.

These we presume are the Daily of Dr. FONTAINE, better known as "Personne."—Initials of Mr. De.

SOMETHING TO WEAR.—Since the question of "something to wear" has assumed such overwhelming importance, we have endeavored to institute some grave investigations into the habits of the ancients Britons, of whom it is narrated that they continued to dispense with the use of textile fabrics, and instead of a coat of broadcloth, adorned themselves with a coat of seals with "constitutions" to match, preferring above

all other colors a delicate sky blue, the weather and more fashionable driving in rows of brass by way of ornaments, while the humbler, but not less tasteful, took advantage of such native elements as they could obtain, and adorned themselves in such a manner that they might be taken for a specimen in all his glory was not arrayed like unto one of these. Not by any means.

But the question of winter costume among the ancient inhabitants of Britain is the one which we have found most difficult of solution. We are willing to admit the advantages as well as to admire the picturesque effect of the women coloring indigo in by the countrymen and women of Boadicea, a coloring which appears not to have gone wholly out of fashion even unto the present day, being mentioned on this continent, in the portion known as New England, the inhabitants whereof are said to have certain abominations, and are wickedly called by those who love them not "blue bellied Yankees." We say that we can admire all this as a summer costume, but what we want to find out is how they arranged for the winter, and they had pretty severe winters in those days, if we are to believe history, or what remains to us for history.

Some say they arrayed themselves in the skins of bears, (and the Scotch Gaelic Butler's skin would do) but this could not have been universal nor even general. We lean to the opinion that they had made a progress in economic chemistry that puts modern research to shame. We have no doubt but they had a winter paint which served as a perfect non conductor, of which they gave themselves a perfect coat at the approach of cold weather, keeping it constant repair with the paint-brush.

It is deeply to be regretted that the wisdom and learning of the ancient Druids has perished with the system of which they were the priestly and magical diviners. We also regret that they are prevented from making an examination into what few vestiges of druidism may yet be traced near ancient sites. If we could only have an opportunity to institute the necessary investigations, we might, after a few years study, be able to report some important facts in regard to the pigmented garb ("the garb of old Gaul") of the ladies and gentlemen who preceded the present costume in "London's famous town," and also to state the dark (blue) question of the mode of its adaptation to the elements of the different seasons as well as to the changing vagaries of fashion.

A return to the primitive habits and customs of the ancient Celtic tribes of Brit ain, and no doubt portions of the opposite coast of Gaul, may be regarded as rather an extreme resort; but desperate diseases need desperate remedies. When a decent suit of clothes costs eight hundred dollars, we put it to any man's common sense to say whether the case is not desperate, and if it is, what can be called to hold measure. "Awake, arise, or be forever fallen!" Take your pigments and your brushes and do your own costume. It is the only chance. How is an office, on little over a thousand dollars a year to live and clothe himself, to say nothing of supporting his family? Can it be done? How, may be permitted to ask is anybody to do it, from any stated income, no matter how liberal. If we have a decent suit of clothes, it is with us a thing to be thought of as a serious subject, but in the hope of attracting that attention to it which grave homilies no longer command. "The people have been so much lectured—preaching and practice have been so varied—resolutions on paper have been so uniformly paper resolutions only, that sermonizing has been, to use a rather coarse phrase, "played out." We are making no war upon the Merchant Tailors, or upon any other particular class. We are looking at the state of things in general, although we are ready to the price of clothing in particular, but do not doubt, that the cost of materials and the high price of everything else; still, it looks fearful, and is fearful to think about. The question of the currency requires to be handled firmly, boldly and fearlessly, without gloves, or the worst results may be anticipated.

From the Petersburg Express.—The New York Herald of last Saturday, a copy of which we have been permitted to look at, settles the question of the capture of the Confederate steamer Robert E. Lee. The Herald says:—

Admiral Lee has communicated to the Navy Department the particulars relating to the recent capture of the North Carolina steamer, from which it appears that the cargo of the Robert E. Lee, consists of two hundred and fourteen large cases and bales of shoes and blankets, some of the bales weighing two tons; one hundred and fifty cases of Austrian rifles, two hundred and fifty bags of saltpetre, and sixty-one barrels of oil, provisions, and other articles. The crew, consisting of the officers and crew, only fifteen were natives of the United States. Among the passengers are C. E. Stewart, Belgian Consul, and Horace H. Webber and H. W. Rooke, Lieutenants in the British Royal Artillery. The vessel had no ship's papers.

The Robert E. Lee was captured by the James Adger on the morning of the 9th inst., and was chased and given, which resulted in the capture of the vessel at half-past seven the same day.

The cargo of the Corcoran consists of mounds of war, arms, saltpetre and other articles, and was solely owned by James A. Seddon, of Richmond. A quantity of official despatches—mail matter and private and public papers—some of them of considerable interest and value, were picked up in the surf by the boats of the Nippon, having been thrown overboard or broyed by the enemy.

This does indeed seem to put the matter beyond doubt.—How the James Adger was able to overhail the Lee we do not understand. Something must have gone wrong—mistakes never come singly.

From the Richmond Whig.—Salvation by Cabbages.—We are coming to a pretty pass. Some of our farmers, who have been driven to the war and claim great credit for their death in battle, have determined to plant no more corn, or wheat, or peas, or anything liable to improvement, and to devote their whole attention to the raising of cabbages, which have no place in the ordinary diet, and can be withstood from sale until fifteen or twenty prices can be obtained, and which, by the way, are the most common sense, patriotic, and virtuous.

We see how this plan will work. The farmer will make from \$25.00 to \$30.00 a year, and the war will last at least a year longer, and the price of cabbage, at the expiration of that time, will return from business, go to Europe, and set up a carriage with panels and wheels, for his own use, and to go forth to the cabbage trade. The vegetable aristocrat will be mistaken for a Richmond laborer, but his doggy sons and daughters will point to the assignment of their father's property in proud display of the imputation upon their lineage.

In the field the effect will be very fine. Soldiers will eat their fathers' cabbage at a dollar a head, and go forth to die that they may raise other cabbage at two dollars a head, unmolested either by Yankees or impressing agents, and their children will be able to buy their fathers' property, and all the box cars on the Central and Fredericksburg roads will be altered into horse crates for the carriage of cabbages, and every man will form line of battle with a basket swung around his neck, containing a dozen bushels of cabbage. The farmer will be wonderful simplified; and all the box cars on the Central and Fredericksburg roads will be altered into horse crates for the carriage of cabbages, and every man will form line of battle with a basket swung around his neck, containing a dozen bushels of cabbage.

What a fine sight will be seen, when the Yankees bring pumpkins, and the Confederates bring cabbages, and the war will be ended, and the cabbage will be crushed under the preponderating mass of vegetable warriors.

It is very reasonable of the farmers to expect the same per centage of profits that blockade runners obtain. For exchange he has to give twelve or fifteen hundred per cent. for the cabbage, and he has to risk his life, for he may be killed by a shot from the blockading fleet, his liberty, (or he may be captured and kept in a dungeon till the end of the war,) and his property, for his vessel may be sunk, burnt, run upon a sand bar, or lost in other ways. But the risk of raising cabbage is immense, for the turkey hens may get in the patch, or pluck the farmer's head, and the farmer is sitting in his patch watching the growth of his cabbage heads and counting his profits, he may die of pure exhaustion, or he may be killed by a shot from the blockading fleet, or he may be captured and kept in a dungeon till the end of the war, and his property, for his vessel may be sunk, burnt, run upon a sand bar, or lost in other ways. But the risk of raising cabbage is immense, for the turkey hens may get in the patch, or pluck the farmer's head, and the farmer is sitting in his patch watching the growth of his cabbage heads and counting his profits, he may die of pure exhaustion, or he may be killed by a shot from the blockading fleet, or he may be captured and kept in a dungeon till the end of the war, and his property, for his vessel may be sunk, burnt, run upon a sand bar, or lost in other ways.

For the Journal.—Knoxville, Nov. 18th, 1863. Messrs. Knorr.—A fine dinner we had this pleasure over county. Mr. Black has been long and favorably known in this State as a minister of the Gospel and a benevolent and Christian gentleman. His visit here, which was altogether voluntary one, must have been a source of much gratification to many of the soldiers, who, in going to the front, have been separated from their families and their different religious congregations. On Saturday and Sunday, the 14th and 15th inst., he preached to the members of the churches here, and his visit here, which was altogether voluntary one, must have been a source of much gratification to many of the soldiers, who, in going to the front, have been separated from their families and their different religious congregations.

Proceedings of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company.—Pursuant to notice, the twenty-first annual meeting of the stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, convened at the court house in the town of Wilmington, on Wednesday, the 18th of November, 1863.

On motion of Mr. S. D. Wallace, Thomas D. Walker, Esq., was called to the chair, and Dr. B. F. Whitaker, of Halifax, and J. W. Thompson, Esq., of Wilmington, were appointed moderators.

Mr. S. D. Wallace, on behalf of the president and directors, read their annual report, and submitted the report of the superintendent, which was read and approved. The report of the superintendent, which was read and approved. The report of the superintendent, which was read and approved. The report of the superintendent, which was read and approved.

Mr. S. D. Wallace, on behalf of the president and directors, read their annual report, and submitted the report of the superintendent, which was read and approved. The report of the superintendent, which was read and approved. The report of the superintendent, which was read and approved.

Mr. S. D. Wallace, on behalf of the president and directors, read their annual report, and submitted the report of the superintendent, which was read and approved. The report of the superintendent, which was read and approved. The report of the superintendent, which was read and approved.

Mr. S. D. Wallace, on behalf of the president and directors, read their annual report, and submitted the report of the superintendent, which was read and approved. The report of the superintendent, which was read and approved. The report of the superintendent, which was read and approved.

Mr. S. D. Wallace, on behalf of the president and directors, read their annual report, and submitted the report of the superintendent, which was read and approved. The report of the superintendent, which was read and approved. The report of the superintendent, which was read and approved.

Mr. S. D. Wallace, on behalf of the president and directors, read their annual report, and submitted the report of the superintendent, which was read and approved. The report of the superintendent, which was read and approved. The report of the superintendent, which was read and approved.

Mr. S. D. Wallace, on behalf of the president and directors, read their annual report, and submitted the report of the superintendent, which was read and approved. The report of the superintendent, which was read and approved. The report of the superintendent, which was read and approved.

Mr. S. D. Wallace, on behalf of the president and directors, read their annual report, and submitted the report of the superintendent, which was read and approved. The report of the superintendent, which was read and approved. The report of the superintendent, which was read and approved.

Mr. S. D. Wallace, on behalf of the president and directors, read their annual report, and submitted the report of the superintendent, which was read and approved. The report of the superintendent, which was read and approved. The report of the superintendent, which was read and approved.

Mr. S. D. Wallace, on behalf of the president and directors, read their annual report, and submitted the report of the superintendent, which was read and approved. The report of the superintendent, which was read and approved. The report of the superintendent, which was read and approved.

Mr. S. D. Wallace, on behalf of the president and directors, read their annual report, and submitted the report of the superintendent, which was read and approved. The report of the superintendent, which was read and approved. The report of the superintendent, which was read and approved.

TELEGRAPHIC.

It reports of the Press Association.—Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM CHARLESTON.—(CHARLESTON, Nov. 19, 1863.) The enemy are firing slowly from Gregg upon Sumter. Nothing else new this morning.

FROM CHARLESTON.—(CHARLESTON, Nov. 19, 1863.) The enemy fired 11 shots from Gregg at the city, 10-day between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. The damage was trifling. Some 3 or 4 buildings were struck and one person slightly injured. The firing on Sumter has been slow and steady all day. Some few shots were fired at the fallow I had had. No casualties at Fort Sumter or at Sullivan's Island.

LATES.—FROM CHARLESTON.—(CHARLESTON, Nov. 20th, 1863.) Between two and three o'clock this morning the enemy, in several barges, approached Sumter. Upon being hailed from the fort, they answered with shells. They discharged several volleys of musketry, which were replied to by the garrison. The engagement lasted fifteen to twenty minutes, when the barges withdrew.

FROM CHARLESTON.—(CHARLESTON, Nov. 20th, 1863.) The enemy received his fire on the city this morning about 11 P. M. At 4 o'clock this afternoon the number of shells thrown were 62. The enemy is shelling Sumter to-day more heavily than usual with his mortars—few or no shells were fired. No casualties either in the city or fort.

FROM CHARLESTON.—(CHARLESTON, Nov. 21, 1863.) Shelling of Sumter averaged one per minute last night and continues heavy this morning. One man killed in the fort yesterday. Fort Johnson and batteries around the city were shelled. The town of Yorkville engaged in continuing gunnery between Gregg and Wagner. No further firing on the city since last report.

FROM ARLINGTON, VA.—(ARLINGTON, VA., Nov. 20th, 1863.) The drift reported at Ball's Gap was at Knoxville. There is plenty of rumors about its recapture by our forces, but no official confirmation.

FROM ARLINGTON, VA.—(ARLINGTON, VA., Nov. 20th, 1863.) Nothing definite or encouraging has been received here. The indications from the westward are that the clouds are maturing for rain.

NORTHERN DATES.—THE TEXAS EXPEDITION.—MEMORANDUM BURNED AND LIVES LOST.—LATER FROM MEXICO, &c.—(MICHIGAN, VA., Nov. 19th, 1863.) Baltimore papers of the 17th inst., state that the expedition under Banks had landed safely on the Texas shore of the Rio Grande river, after experiencing very heavy weather.

FROM ARLINGTON, VA.—(ARLINGTON, VA., Nov. 20th, 1863.) Nothing definite or encouraging has been received here. The indications from the westward are that the clouds are maturing for rain.

FROM ARLINGTON, VA.—(ARLINGTON, VA., Nov. 20th, 1863.) Nothing definite or encouraging has been received here. The indications from the westward are that the clouds are maturing for rain.

FROM ARLINGTON, VA.—(ARLINGTON, VA., Nov. 20th, 1863.) Nothing definite or encouraging has been received here. The indications from the westward are that the clouds are maturing for rain.

FROM ARLINGTON, VA.—(ARLINGTON, VA., Nov. 20th, 1863.) Nothing definite or encouraging has been received here. The indications from the westward are that the clouds are maturing for rain.

FROM ARLINGTON, VA.—(ARLINGTON, VA., Nov. 20th, 1863.) Nothing definite or encouraging has been received here. The indications from the westward are that the clouds are maturing for rain.

FROM ARLINGTON, VA.—(ARLINGTON, VA., Nov. 20th, 1863.) Nothing definite or encouraging has been received here. The indications from the westward are that the clouds are maturing for rain.

FROM ARLINGTON, VA.—(ARLINGTON, VA., Nov. 20th, 1863.) Nothing definite or encouraging has been received here. The indications from the westward are that the clouds are maturing for rain.

FROM ARLINGTON, VA.—(ARLINGTON, VA., Nov. 20th, 1863.) Nothing definite or encouraging has been received here. The indications from the westward are that the clouds are maturing for rain.

general engagement. The Marietta Confederates says that Longstreet certainly holds Knoxville.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.—MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 19th, 1863. The House unanimously concurred in the Senate resolution on-repealing the resolutions of 1861, in reference to the secession of Georgia, pledging anew that the Georgia people would stand by the Union, and declaring they would not fire on their own independence.

THE TEXAS EXPEDITION.—MICHIGAN, Nov. 19th, 1863. A special dispatch to the Clarion, dated Summit, Nov. 19th, says that a gentleman from New Orleans reports that Dana's expedition to Matagorda Bay was captured, and that seven transports were driven ashore and wrecked, with all on board. Gen. Banks accompanied the expedition, but has not yet been heard from.

FROM GEN. BRAGG'S ARMY.—WHEELER AND LONGSTREET'S FORCES REPORTED NEAR KNOXVILLE.—ATLANTA, Nov. 20th, 1863. Advice from the front report nothing more than the usual halting going on.

FROM TENNESSEE.—YANKEES CAPTURED.—ATLANTA, Nov. 20th, 1863. An officer who left London on the 18th, reports that the 18th regiment captured 1200 and Wheeler 600 Yankees on the 18th. Longstreet was one mile and a half from Knoxville when he was captured.

FROM TENNESSEE.—YANKEES CAPTURED.—ATLANTA, Nov. 20th, 1863. An officer who left London on the 18th, reports that the 18th regiment captured 1200 and Wheeler 600 Yankees on the 18th. Longstreet was one mile and a half from Knoxville when he was captured.

FROM TENNESSEE.—YANKEES CAPTURED.—ATLANTA, Nov. 20th, 1863. An officer who left London on the 18th, reports that the 18th regiment captured 1200 and Wheeler 600 Yankees on the 18th. Longstreet was one mile and a half from Knoxville when he was captured.

FROM TENNESSEE.—YANKEES CAPTURED.—ATLANTA, Nov. 20th, 1863. An officer who left London on the 18th, reports that the 18th regiment captured 1200 and Wheeler 600 Yankees on the 18th. Longstreet was one mile and a half from Knoxville when he was captured.

FROM TENNESSEE.—YANKEES CAPTURED.—ATLANTA, Nov. 20th, 1863. An officer who left London on the 18th, reports that the 18th regiment captured 1200 and Wheeler 600 Yankees on the 18th. Longstreet was one mile and a half from Knoxville when he was captured.

FROM TENNESSEE.—YANKEES CAPTURED.—ATLANTA, Nov. 20th, 1863. An officer who left London on the 18th, reports that the 18th regiment captured 1200 and Wheeler 600 Yankees on the 18th. Longstreet was one mile and a half from Knoxville when he was captured.

FROM TENNESSEE.—YANKEES CAPTURED.—ATLANTA, Nov. 20th, 1863. An officer who left London on the 18th, reports that the 18th regiment captured 1200 and Wheeler 600 Yankees on the 18th. Longstreet was one mile and a half from Knoxville when he was captured.

FROM TENNESSEE.—YANKEES CAPTURED.—ATLANTA, Nov. 20th, 1863. An officer who left London on the 18th, reports that the 18th regiment captured 1200 and Wheeler 600 Yankees on the 18th. Longstreet was one mile and a half from Knoxville when he was captured.

FROM TENNESSEE.—YANKEES CAPTURED.—ATLANTA, Nov. 20th, 1863. An officer who left London on the 18th, reports that the 18th regiment captured 1200 and Wheeler 600 Yankees on the 18th. Longstreet was one mile and a half from Knoxville when he was captured.

FROM TENNESSEE.—YANKEES CAPTURED.—ATLANTA, Nov. 20th, 1863. An officer who left London on the 18th, reports that the 18th regiment captured 1200 and Wheeler 600 Yankees on the 18th. Longstreet was one mile and a half from Knoxville when he was captured.

FROM TENNESSEE.—YANKEES CAPTURED.—ATLANTA, Nov. 20th, 1863. An officer who left London on the 18th, reports that the 18th regiment captured 1200 and Wheeler 600 Yankees on the 18th. Longstreet was one mile and a half from Knoxville when he was captured.

citizen soldiers, who, from choice, have adopted the South as their home, her people as their brethren, her cause, their cause. In the first volunteer "company" of our revolutionary army, the Irish patriots were largely represented, and they were the first to respond to the call to arms which the South was then threatened with invasion.

If the truth were known, many a Tom Burke, and Charley O'Malley, has won honors imperishable in the war, whose heroism will never be recorded. As long as we are mindful of Shiloh and Resaca, we shall not forget their names and their deeds, and how, in the furious charge, With empty guns clutched in their hands, the hardy Irish strove.

Their many forms carpeted the slopes of Donelson, and the forest of Shiloh is to-day dotted with little green mounds to the glory of Irish courage and patriotism. But few of them cooperatively occupy prominent positions in the army; though our lists honored dead is brightened by the names of more than one illustrious Irish family, around which are clustered glorious memories and proud remembrances.

Every Irish soldier is proud of Pat O'Rourke, and many a sun-banned cheek has glowed with the glory of the patriot Mitchell's name. The valued assistance of our Irish soldiers has too long remained unacknowledged. Their records have not been commensurate with their enthusiastic loyalty and devotion to the Southern cause.

Their enthusiasm, instead of the glory of Wall, stimulated by an acknowledgment of their gallant deeds, has been damped by the oversight, and indifference, and slight of their Southern countrymen. Too little mention has been made of them, who are moved to deeds of greater daring by one encouraging smile and one hearty shout of approval on the back, than any other sort of recompense. Recognize their services, as they should be, and the Irish patriots will be more ready to die for their country, and they will be more ready to live for the cause of their adoption, with romantic idealogy.

The Miners at Mauch Chunk, Pa., are having a draft riot, which had not concluded on Friday last. Geo. K. Smith, a member of the mob, who shot his dead brother, the first victim of the mob, who shot his dead brother, the first victim of the mob, who shot his dead brother, the first victim of the mob.

The Miners at Mauch Chunk, Pa., are having a draft riot, which had not concluded on Friday last. Geo. K. Smith, a member of the mob, who shot his dead brother, the first victim of the mob, who shot his dead brother, the first victim of the mob, who shot his dead brother, the first victim of the mob.

The Miners at Mauch Chunk, Pa., are having a draft riot, which had not concluded on Friday last. Geo. K. Smith, a member of the mob, who shot his dead brother, the first victim of the mob, who shot his dead brother, the first victim of the mob, who shot his dead brother, the first victim of the mob.

The Miners at Mauch Chunk, Pa., are having a draft riot, which had not concluded on Friday last. Geo. K. Smith, a member of the mob, who shot his dead brother, the first victim of the mob, who shot his dead brother, the first victim of the mob, who shot his dead brother, the first victim of the mob.

The Miners at Mauch Chunk, Pa., are having a draft riot, which had not concluded on Friday last. Geo. K. Smith, a member of the mob, who shot his dead brother, the first victim of the mob, who shot his dead brother, the first victim of the mob, who shot his dead brother, the first victim of the mob.

The Miners at Mauch Chunk, Pa., are having a draft riot, which had not concluded on Friday last. Geo. K. Smith, a member of the mob, who shot his dead brother, the first victim of the mob, who shot his dead brother, the first victim of the mob, who shot his dead brother, the first victim of the mob.

The Miners at Mauch Chunk, Pa., are having a draft riot, which had not concluded on Friday last. Geo. K. Smith, a member of the mob, who shot his dead brother, the first victim of the mob, who shot his dead brother, the first victim of the mob, who shot his dead brother, the first victim of the mob.

The Miners at Mauch Chunk, Pa., are having a draft riot, which had not concluded on Friday last. Geo. K. Smith, a member of the mob, who shot his dead brother, the first victim of the mob, who shot his dead brother, the first victim of the mob, who shot his dead brother, the first victim of the mob.

The Miners at Mauch Chunk, Pa., are having a draft riot, which had not concluded on Friday last. Geo. K. Smith, a member of the mob, who shot his dead brother, the first victim of the mob, who shot his dead brother, the first victim of the mob, who shot his dead brother, the first victim of the mob.